

NEVADA

YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1994
YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1996
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$4,918,780

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 996 Nevada women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	25.3	26.0
White	26.0	25.7
Black	22.9	31.5
Hispanic	11.9	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	48	56
1996	68	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 300 Nevada women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 1,000 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 114 Nevada women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.8	2.8
White	2.7	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	78*	79*
1996	88	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- - *Nevada women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 100 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

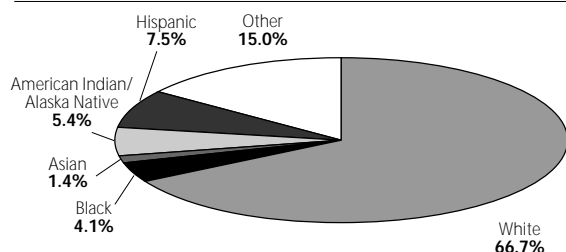
*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

[†]1998 data

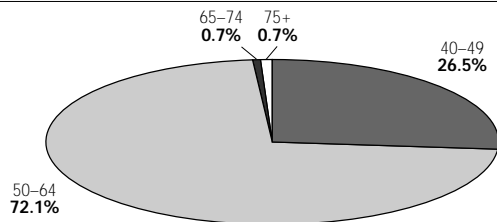
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Nevada Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



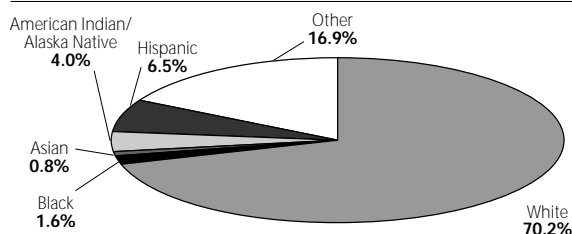
Number of Mammograms 147

given through the Nevada program as of September 30, 1998

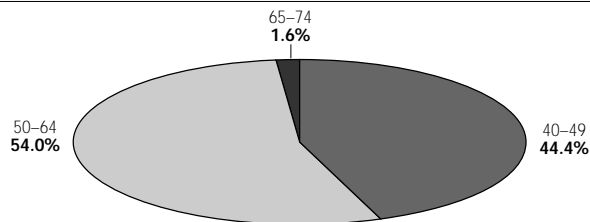
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Nevada Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 125

given through the Nevada program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓	✓	✓				
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram, women must be aged 50 or older.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 40 years of age.
- There is no residency requirement for screening eligibility.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: flyers, culturally-specific brochures, worksite and church-based presentations, hotlines for referral, public newsletters, technical assistance for public health assistants, translation services, resource guides, special promotional events, television messages (PSA), marketing campaign using posters with tear-offs, radio and television spots through Nevada broadcasters
- Local efforts: special promotional events, posters, taxi placards, newspaper and radio messages

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN NEVADA

	Uninsured	Insured			
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	Total
Women age 20–64	16	77	2	6	85
Women age 40–64	16	79	3	5	87

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Nevada's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1994. Two years later, in 1996, Nevada developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$4,918,780 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 996 Nevada women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 25.3 per 100,000 women, slightly below the national median rate of 26 per 100,000 women. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 22.9 per 100,000 women. The percent of Nevada women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 48 percent in 1992 to 68 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 1,000 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 300 deaths from breast cancer in Nevada women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Nevada's program provided 147 mammograms.

One hundred and fourteen women in Nevada died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.8 per 100,000 women, which matched the national median. In 1996, 88 percent of Nevada women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 78 percent of the state's women reported having had a Pap test within the past 2 years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 100 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Nevada women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 125 Pap tests.

Nevada does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening and breast reconstruction or prosthesis. The state also mandates the accreditation of breast cancer facilities. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 16 percent of Nevada women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Nevada had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 50 years of age for a mammogram and 40 years or older for a Pap test. Nevada's public education and outreach efforts include flyers, hotlines for referral, public newsletters, PHA technical assistance, resource guides, television messages (PSA), church-based presentations, a statewide marketing campaign using posters with tear-offs, radio and television spots through Nevada broadcasters. Other efforts include taxi placards, posters, and newspaper and radio messages. Many efforts target specific populations, such as culturally-specific brochures, translation services, worksite presentations, and special promotional events.